[CLAIMS]

1. A method for reproducing an original image on an image carrier comprising the steps of :
   - generating a conjoined first and second sub-image, each representative for a portion of said original image ;
   - defining an overlap region as a region where both sub-images give a contribution to the integral optical density of the image carrier ;
   - establishing for each sub-image a peripheral edge in said overlap region ;
   - increasing said contribution by said first sub-image from said peripheral edge of said first sub-image to said peripheral edge of said second sub-image.

2. The method according to claim 1, comprising the steps of :
   - dividing said overlap region in a partition of microdots ;
   - assigning to at least one microdot an intermediate microscopic density substantially different from a minimum and maximum microscopic density of said microdots.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the step of increasing said contribution comprises increasing the microscopic density of said microdots by density steps being smaller than half the difference between said maximum and minimum microscopic difference.

4. The method according to claim 1, comprising the steps of :
   - halftoning said first sub-image by a first frequency-modulated halftoning method ; and,
   - halftoning said second sub-image by a second frequency-modulated halftoning method, substantially non-correlated to said first frequency-modulated halftoning method.

5. The method according to claim 4 comprising the steps of :
   - generating for a zone in said overlap region by said first sub-image a first per cent of blank microdots ;

- generating for said zone by said second sub-image a second per cent of blank microdots, said second per cent being equal to said first per cent.

6. An imaging system for reproducing an original image by an imaging device on an image carrier comprising :
- means for generating a conjoined first and second sub-image, each representative for a portion of said original image ;
- means for defining an overlap region as a region where both sub-images give a contribution to the integral optical density of the image carrier ;
- means for establishing for each sub-image a peripheral edge in said overlap region ;
- means for increasing said contribution by said first sub-image from said peripheral edge of said first sub-image to said peripheral edge of said second sub-image.